

# SPORTS

## TRACK-and-FIELD RECORDS

The USSR beat the GDR 33,982-33,091 in the annual seven-event winter competition at Sarajewo, GDR. The men's individual winner was 1990 Olympic bronze medalist, Sergei Zhelenev from Moscow, with 5,982 points, ahead of compatriot Alexander Apalchev from Dnepropetrovsk, who totalled 5,927 points.

## DRAW FOR A START

The USSR and the USA drew 5-5 in Ordzhonikidze in the first of a series of free-style wrestling meets.

## CHAMPION WINS THROUGH

Olympic winner, Karin Eike of the GDR, has regained her world speedskating title, winning three out of four events at the world championship in Holland. She totted up 175,510 points from two days of competition ahead of compatriots, Andrea Schöne (178,950), and European title, Gabi Schönbrunn (181,063). Natalya Petrusova of the USSR, placed fourth with 181,785 points.

## THE OLYMPIC TORCH IS LIT!

The Olympic flame has begun its travel from Greece to Sarajewo, Yugoslavia, the scene of the 1984 Winter Games. By tradition the flame is lit from sunrays in Olympia. Distinguished Greek actress, Maria Moschouliou, handed the flame to the Greek athletes entrusted to carry it on the first, 85 km stage of the Olympic relay to an airport. From there the flame will be taken to Athens where the first modern Games were held in 1896 to the Marjito Stadium. From there Sarajewo envoys will take it by air to Dubrovnik from where the Olympic torch will pass through 16 towns in Yugoslavia, the first socialist country to host a White Olympics.

On February 7, the torch will arrive in Sarajewo, and the next day will be taken to the Kosevo Stadium where the opening ceremony will be held. Yugoslav figure skater, Sanda Dubravčević, will light the flame in a bowl on February 8, and it will be extinguished on February 19.

## DENMARK TOPS

Denmark has been voted the European football side of the year in the annual "France Football" weekly survey. One of the most authoritative of its kind. The USSR is the runner-up, followed by Spain, France and Belgium sharing 4th and 5th place ahead of Holland (6), Sweden, West Germany and Romania (7-9), and Northern Ireland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia (10-12).

Some 400 persons aged between five and 83 from 20 Moscow districts and visitors from Tallinn attended recent "Valrus Initiative" winter swimming competition 120 of them receiving their baptism in the icy water.

Photo by Sergei Proskurov



## A DESERVING WIN

Moscow was recently the site for the 16th annual boxing match between the USSR and the USA. Started back in 1966 they have been alternating every year between Moscow and Las Vegas. The USSR has won 13 times, lost once in 1979 and last year's match was a draw. This year the USSR triumphed winning eight rounds to four despite getting off to an unimpressive start by losing the first three bouts (among the upsets was a defeat for world champion Yuri Alexandrov). It then rallied to win eight of the remaining encounters. Vladimir Stepanov (60 kg division) deserves special praise, being awarded, together with American Paul Gonzalez the "Soviet Life" magazine prize for the most skilled boxer, and there were good displays by his teammates, Serik Konakbayev (67 kg) and Asyrbek Klimov (75 kg).

My warmest congratulations to the Soviet fighters and their coaches. They were excellently prepared and fine in action, fully deserving their win, said US Amateur Boxing Federation President, Loring Baker, after the match.

We are quite content with the outcome, said USSR head coach, Artyom Lavrov. It was, naturally, part of our preparation for the Olympics, and we are looking forward to the national championship in Tashkent this February.



Vladimir Stepanov exhibiting cat techniques. Photo by Andrii

## Erika Hess captures lead

The women are the first to have "retired" in advance of the Sarajewo Winter Olympics, ending up in the French town of Saint Gervais side of part of the Alpine world cup giant slalom competition. By winning it Erika Hess of Switzerland, now leads with 214 points, ahead of Hanni Wenzel of Liechtenstein, with 198 and Irene Epple of West Germany, with 178.

The men will compete in several more stages prior to the Games. Overall leader Pirmin Zurbriggen of Switzerland, has 209 points. Andreas Wenzel of Liechtenstein, has surged into second place with 178 points, and third-placed Ingemar Stenmark of Sweden, has 156 points.

Yuri SALOMAKHIN

## WORRYING SURPRISE

The first two events in the national winter cycling championship at the Krylatskoye Olympic track produced few surprises.

Little known Alexander Sorokin, 23, from Kuzbyshev, won the 1,000 m time trials standing start in 1 min 05.90 sec, followed by 1980 Olympic silver medalist, Alexander Panfilov from Syrdarya and many times national winner, Konstantin Khramov from the Moscow Region.

World champion, Sergei Kopylov from Tula, missed the event. Surely racers could make better time even at the start of the season, with the 6 looming large.

20-year-old Gennadiy from Kazan, who made last season, has won big win of his career on event on the ice: program, winning 2 individual pursuit and taking Mariya Gerasimova in the time trial, Dainis Ushakov.

World champion, V. Kopylov from Rostov, surprisingly failed to win three although he was the top eight.

The results are an encouraging sign for the most acute competition place in the Olympic season.

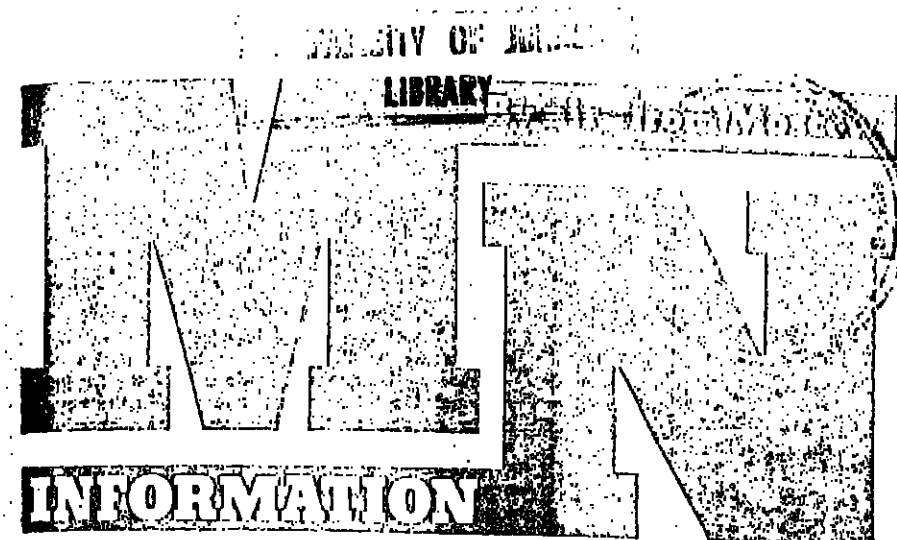


Gintautas Umaras won the 4 km individual pursuit race. Photo by Yuri

## The sorry fate of Golden Goddess

It is now known that the Golden Goddess cup for world football champions, which was stolen from the Rio de Janeiro headquarters of the Brazilian football confederation, has come to a sorry end. Police authorities have formally announced that the cup, which contained one kilo of gold, was melted down. Four criminals who were involved in the theft were detained late last December, arousing the indignation of millions of Brazilian football fans.

Among the members of the gang were a former confederation executive and a retired detective, who melted the cup down into bullion gold and sold it off to speculators.



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## CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE APPEALS TO VOTERS

With elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet now looming large, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has appealed to all the voters, citizens of the Soviet Union.

On March 4, 1984 we shall all have to exercise our most important constitutional right and fulfill our civic duty — that of electing deputies to the USSR Supreme Soviet, says the Appeal. It has been five years since the previous Supreme Soviet election. Over the years that have passed, the Soviet economy has risen to new heights. The national income has risen by 18.6 per cent, with more than four-fifths of this increase obtained through higher productivity. The basic production index has increased by 39 per cent. More than a thousand industrial projects have been commissioned. Over the past five years, real per capita incomes have risen by 13 per cent. Almost 50 million people have moved into new housing. The social consumption funds have been constantly growing. The annual payments and benefits from these funds have grown from 404 to 495 roubles per person a year. A great deal has been achieved for the development of education, science and culture.

The Party and the Soviet Government are doing everything they can to ensure peaceful life and work of the Soviet people, to preserve and strengthen universal peace and security of nations. We have enough power and means at our disposal to maintain the interests of the Soviet Union and those of its friends and allies. The Soviet Union does not encroach on the security of any other country, whether in the West or in the East. It wants to live in peace with all the other countries and to put into practice the principle of peaceful coexistence between states with differing socio-political systems. Expressing the most profound strivings of the Soviet people, the Party and the government will continue to do everything to remove the threat of war and to preserve peace for the present and coming generations.

(For full text see Supplement to the "Moscow News" weekly.)

## BHILAI JUBILEE

Jawaharlal Nehru has described as "a symbol of new India" the steel mill in Bhilai. This year marks the 25th anniversary since the Bhilai project was commissioned.

On the occasion of this anniversary, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers have sent a message to the heads of state and Government of India in which they say: "The Soviet people feel profound satisfaction that their country is helping to strengthen the economic independence of friendly India on the basis of mutually beneficial cooperation".

In their reply to Yuri Andropov and Nikolai Tikhonov, India's President Giani Zail Singh and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi say that they favour the further expansion of Indian-Soviet relations which serve as an outstanding example of peaceful coexistence and constructive cooperation.

The Indian people who have celebrated the jubilee of the

(Continued on page 2)

## DMITRY USTINOV TO VISIT INDIA

At the invitation of the Government of the Republic of India, Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Minister of Defence, Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitry Ustinov is to go on an official visit to India in the first half of February.

Dmitry Ustinov has received S. Nurul Hasan, the Ambassador of the Republic of India to the USSR.

During the warm and friendly conversation that ensued an exchange of views took place on matters involved in Soviet-Indian relations and on topical international issues.

S. Nurul Hasan had high praise for the dynamic development of the many sided cooperation existing between India and the USSR in different areas, and expressed the hope that Dmitry Ustinov's forthcoming visit to India would prove a major new contribution to the development of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. On his part, Dmitry Ustinov expressed satisfaction with the high level of Soviet-Indian relations and noted that he was very happy to be re-visiting that friendly country.

## POLITBUREAU WEEKLY MEETING

At its regular meeting, the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee considered and passed the Appeal of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to all those citizens eligible to vote in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The Politbureau heard report from the CC CPSU Secretaries Ya. K. Ligachov and M. V. Zimyanin on the course of preparations for the elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet of the eleventh convocation.

In view of the development of a comprehensive consumer goods and services programme, the Politbureau has discussed the incentives for industry and services to more fully meet national requirements.

It approved the results of the visit by the Party and government delegation led by A. A. Gromyko to the Socialist Republic of Romania and the talks with the Soviet delegation held with the General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, Nicolae Ceausescu and other Romanian leaders. These were carried out in the interests of further development of Soviet-Romanian cooperation.

The Politbureau has heard a report submitted by G. A. Aliev, V. I. Dolgikh and N. I. Ryzhikov on the meetings they had in Moscow with Member of the Politbureau and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Ferenc Havasi on further progress in the economic, scientific and technological relations between the USSR and Hungary.

In the discussion of matters linked with the development of the Soviet Spanish relations, the Politbureau has confirmed that in the present complicated international situation there are favourable prospects for deepening the mutually advantageous cooperation between the Soviet Union and Spain.

The Politbureau meeting also examined some other items on its agenda.

## Press conference in Moscow

A feature of the policy pursued by the present USSR administration is its direct support of the aggressive regimes of Pretoria and Israel, which pose a direct threat to universal peace and to the security of peoples. Vassos Lyssarides, Secretary General of the International Committee Against Apartheid, Racism and Colonialism in Southern Africa and Vice-President of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, told a press conference in Moscow. He spoke of the vital issues of the anti-imperialist Afro-Asian solidarity movement.

Analysing the political situation in which the Asian and African peoples were fighting for their freedom and independence, he noted the volatile situation in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf, following direct military interference by the United States, which overtly upholds Israel's aggressive aspirations.

He spoke highly of the Soviet Union's principled policy which aims to preserve and consolidate peace, as was again emphasized by Yuri Andropov's replies to questions from "Pravda" newspaper.



In the photo: students from Soviet colleges — young women from Lebanon, the Malagasy Democratic Republic, the Congo and Brazil. Photo by Andrii Ryzhakov

## HOME AWAY FROM HOME FOR 125 STUDENTS

One of the holiday houses in the Serebryanyy Bor in Moscow has been lent to the girls who attended a seminar held annually by the Soviet Women's Committee. This time, 125 foreign students, all young women, have arrived from 19 Soviet towns and cities where they attend Soviet colleges and universities. They come from 27 countries.

On the last day of the seminar, an MNI correspondent took several interviews.

Kathleen Hill, Sierra Leone: I come from Freetown. I am a student at the preparatory department of the Teachers Training College in the city of Belgorod in the Ukraine. I was afraid of the Russian winter but it seems

I'm lucky, because they say this year the winter is unusually mild. We have also been warmed up by the hospitality and warmth of the Soviet people.

Dayani Amarasingh, Kalyani, Horath, and Chintha Senanayake of Sri Lanka: Dayani studies engineering in Lvov and Kalyani and Chintha are students in Moscow, one of physics and the other of medicine.

The themes of this year's seminar were "Lenin on the Role of Women in a Socialist Society", "Soviet Women in the Struggle for Peace" and "The Women's Anti-War Movement".

## EXCELLENT SPIRITS FOR WINTER OLYMPICS

On February 3 a large part of the Soviet sports delegation flew out from Moscow to Sarajewo (Yugoslavia) for the 14th Winter Olympic Games.

On the eve of their departure the Olympians visited Red Square. This is a tradition. It is to Red Square that Soviet people come on the most important days of their life, and on the eve of exceptionally important events.

Here in Red Square every one of us makes a promise to give our best for our Motherland, for Soviet sport and make his contribution to the development of the Olympic movement, said two-time Olympic ice-hockey champion Vladimir Tretyak. We are in excellent spirits and have one aspiration — to successfully perform in the Olympic competitions which start in a few days time.

On behalf of the USSR Olympic team wreaths were laid at the Lenin Mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. Also traditional is the meeting between the Olympians and noted veterans of Soviet sport at the USSR Sports Committee. Speaking to those gathered the Chairman of the USSR Sports Committee and Olympic Committee, Mariya Gromova said:

The broad, really massive nature of our movement of physical culture is the foundation of all the achievements of Soviet athletes. In the seven previous White Olympic Soviet athletes won 140 medals, 81 of them gold. With all good wishes for success and in excellent Olympic spirits the Soviet athletes and women set off for the 1984 Sarajewo Olympics.



Soviet Olympians in Red Square.

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SYRIAN LEADER  
CRITICAL OF USA

Damascus, Syria. President Hafez Assad has sharply criticized the adventurist line of the USA in the Middle East. The American administration, he said, is making a big mistake by carrying out direct armed interference into the internal affairs of Lebanon and striving to gain dominance in the Middle East. The USA, he said, coordinates its actions with Tel Aviv in the framework of the anti-Arab strategic alliance.

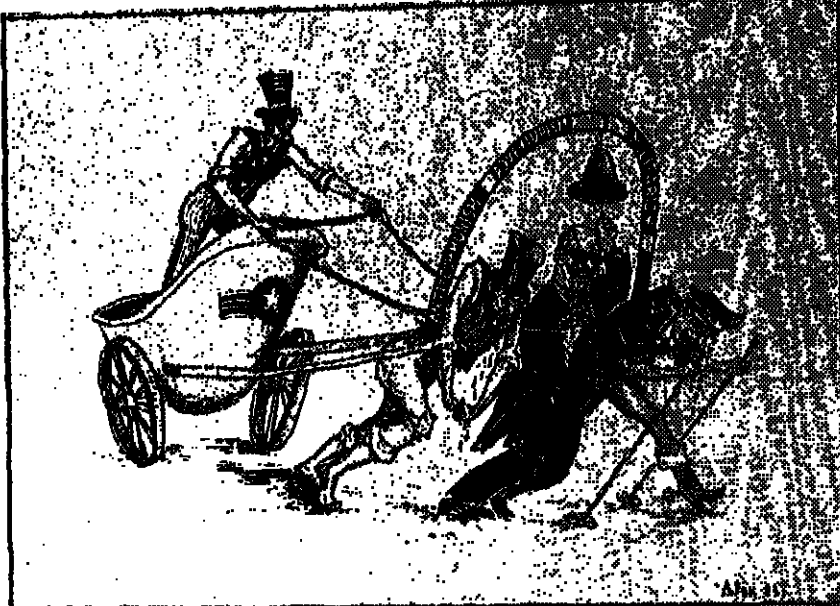
The president pointed to the Syrian peoples resolve to defend Syria's national interests, and their readiness for a peaceful and fair settlement of the Middle-East problem.

'STRATEGIC  
COOPERATION'  
IN ACTION

Washington. As part of its anti-Arab "strategic alliance" with Israel, the Reagan administration is hastening to strengthen the military potential of its ally so as to ensure its aggressive actions in the Middle East.

It has become known that US Deputy Assistant Secretary of State R. Pelletreau went to the US Congress and literally demanded that it should endorse new dollar funds to Israel in the 1985 fiscal year. In the draft budget for this period, the White House plans to allocate to Tel Aviv 1,400 million dollars in military aid and 850 million in economic aid. This money will actually be given to Israel as interest free loans. In this connection, the American press stresses that the United States has granted its "strategic ally" a total of more than 20,000 million dollars over the past ten years.

The Israeli aggressors are to receive the most up-to-date American weapons including fighter-bombers, anti-aircraft missiles, tanks and personnel carriers.



## U.S. adopts militarist programme

Washington. President Reagan has sent to Congress a draft federal budget for the 1985 fiscal year which begins on October 1. The draft sets budget expenditure at 925.5 thousand million dollars, whereas state treasury revenues will stand at 745.1 thousand million. A huge sum of money, 305 thousand million dollars, is earmarked for the Pentagon — and, taking into account the militarist programme of other government agencies, total military allocations will amount to 313.4 thousand million dollars, which is a peacetime record, or 19 per cent higher than in the previous fiscal year.

In his message to Congress accompanying the draft budget, President Reagan declares that his administration intends to complete the process of restoring American military potential to a required level.

In other words, the United States is adopting a programme, unprecedented in scale, for the so-called rearmament of the country in order to ensure its military superiority over the

Soviet Union. Judging by the draft budget, the key element in this programme is a rapid build-up in strategic armaments, with particular emphasis on the manufacture of MX inter-continental ballistic missiles, the Trident nuclear submarine system, the strategic B-1 bombers, and airborne cruise missiles. The draft also provides finance for further work on designs for strategic Stealth bombers, and the creation of anti-satellite systems, which will take the arms race into outer space.

The draft budget reflects the complete failure of the financial and economic policies of the Reagan administration. In spite of its high-sounding promises to balance off the budget by the 1984 fiscal year, the federal budget is expected to be in the red in the next 1985 fiscal year to the tune of more than 180 thousand million dollars. The influential Conference Board research organization estimates that the huge budget deficits of approximately 200 thousand million dollars will persist in the United States for at least a number of years.

DANIEL ORTEGA  
ON WASHINGTON'S POLICIES

Caracas. The Reagan administration's aggressive line is the chief obstacle to a settlement of the political crisis in Central America. Daniel Ortega, member of the national leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front and coordinator of the ruling council of the government of Nicaragua, stated here.

Addressing a press conference shortly after his arrival in Venezuela for the new president's evening-in ceremony, he confirmed the desire of his government to stave off an armed conflict in Central America. The position of Nicaragua, he said, is fully in line with the constructive position of the Contadora Group member-states, who are seeking to resolve the crisis in the region through negotiation. The thing that hinders the implementation of the group's peaceful plan is the intervention of Washington, which conducts an aggressive policy threatening peace not just in Central America but throughout the continent.

Daniel Ortega urged Latin American countries to redouble their efforts to forestall Washington's interventionist plays in the region.

## SOLIDARITY WITH NICARAGUA

Geneva. To call an international conference of solidarity with Nicaragua, for peace and security in Central America — such was the decision taken at a meeting of the preparatory group representing 12 non-governmental organizations. The decision is a reflection of worldwide anxiety over the escalation of tension in Central America, primarily over US intervention in Nicaragua.

The vice-president of the Presbyterian Church of Brazil, Jose Silveira Salvador, confirmed the readiness of Portuguese public organizations to take part in the conference, which is to be held in Lisbon on April 13-16, 1984.

## DIPLOMATIC ROW IN PARIS

Paris. In France, the latest statement made by the American Ambassador, Evan Galbraith, has been described as gross interference into domestic French affairs. Speaking on an RTL radio programme he dropped a remark about his displeasure with Communist ministers' participation in the French Government and made statements insulting to government ministers.

The French Prime Minister, Pierre Mauroy, summoned the American ambassador and lectured him as to the inadmissible character of his remarks which represent interference into France's domestic affairs.

However, the American diplomat appears not to be humiliated from this lesson. At this is hardly surprising. French press reports that at the height of the row caused by the ambassador's recent statement, the US Department of State declared for all to see that the American Government retained complete trust in envoy in Paris.

## BHILAI JUBILEE

(Continued from page 1)

giant steel mill at Bhilai, set as a milestone in the history of Indian-Soviet friendship. The ceremony in Bhilai was attended by a Soviet Government delegation headed by Vladimir Dmitriyev, Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

In his speech at the jubilee meeting, Venkateswara said that the Soviet leaders and the entire Soviet people thank their prime duty to continue to strengthen the friendship with the great Indian people. A friendship which has become a major positive factor in contemporary international life.

The Soviet delegates were also calved by the Indian leader. They talked with the country's President, Giani Zail Singh and with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. The head of the Indian Government praised the Soviet foreign policy aimed at strengthening peace and at removing the threat of war. She spoke with gratitude about the assistance which the Soviet Union gave to India at the dawn of its independence. Indira Gandhi spoke equally favourably about the results of the recent session of the Soviet-Indian intergovernmental commission on economic, scientific and technical cooperation.

Igor DANILIN

ME INFORMATION No. 10, 1984



The immediate elimination of American military bases in the Indian Ocean and a stop to the deliveries of weapons to Pakistan. Such were the demands of demonstrators outside the American Embassy in Delhi. Photo by S. Karmalito (TASS)

WASHINGTON PUTS  
EEC'S BACK UP

Paris. French newspapers have noticeably stepped up their criticism of the financial and economic policies being pursued by the American administration to the detriment of Washington's European partners. They stress that the jammed-up bank interest rates artificially maintained by the

United States are causing a flow of capital across the Atlantic, allowing the White House finance the huge deficit in the American budget and hampering the resumption of economic activity in Western Europe. The attention of local observers has been attracted by a statement released by the Commission of the European Communities in Brussels which contains a serious warning to the Washington administration against the introduction of new protectionist measures aimed at restricting imports from Western Europe of copper, steel, machine tools, textiles and a

number of other items. Those measures taken by the Reagan administration under pressure from American big business as part of the election campaign represent an obvious violation of the undertakings assumed by the seven biggest capitalist countries at their meeting in Williamsburg.

A spokesman for the EEC Commission said that such actions would have grave consequences for trade relations between the United States and the European Economic Community.

Commenting on the statement, Paris newspapers stress that irritation with US policies in the EEC has reached a climax.

## Sierra plan thwarted

Managua. The successful combat operations by the Sandinista People's Army have thwarted the criminal "Sierra" plan prepared by the CIA, providing for the seizure of part of Nicaragua by Somoza gangs with the aim of proclaiming a "provisional government" there. This was revealed to the "Barricada" newspaper by Hugo Torres, head of the political department of the army.

But the Reagan administration, noted Torres, has not given up its plans of armed aggression against Nicaragua and is planning new dangerous adventures in Central America. Since the American hirelings failed to obtain a foothold on Nicaraguan soil, the USA intends to speed up its "Big Pine-3" war games in Honduras, which present a direct threat to Nicaragua and the national liberation movement in El Salvador. Under the pretext of routine training the USA is concentrating in Honduras aviation, artillery and troops which are ready to engage in intervention at any time.

## PEOPLE

The Reagan administration has been criticized for its policy towards the Soviet Union by former US President Jimmy Carter. He told AP news agency he was seriously preoccupied with the halt in the USSR-USA disarmament talks and said the level of animosity in relations between the two countries is higher now than it had been during the "cold war" years. Carter cast doubt on the sincerity of the "reconciliation" tone of the latest Reagan statements. He noted that experience shows that the USSR always implemented the disarmament agreements it signed. The Soviet leadership, stressed the ex-president, tries to avoid confrontation which may result in a nuclear war.

But in fact it was under the Carter administration which adopted a policy of undermining détente, that the USA began departing from a positive approach towards the development of Soviet-American relations.

ME INFORMATION No. 10, 1984

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

## THE PENTAGON SWINGS ITS AXE AT SPACE

By the time the present administration came into office in Washington, the United States' total expenditures on military space programmes approached 100,000 million dollars, writes A. Vasiliev, Candidate of Technical Sciences in the newspaper IZVESTIA. The militarization of outer space has become one of the important components of the overall programmes to rearm the United States. In the 1983 fiscal year, 8,500 million dollars were earmarked for using space for military purposes.

The writer exposes the idea often expressed in the West that a military conflict in space will not affect the Earth. One can only agree in this respect with the view expressed by the well-known American expert in military problems, Prof. R. Garvin, who said that a war in space would not so much mean an alternative to war on Earth, but would be a prelude to such a war.

The Soviet Union seeks to exclude this prospect, the article notes.

The appeal to the United States for immediate talks on this issue contained in the answers which Yuri Andropov gave to questions posed by the newspaper PRAVDA is an important new step directed towards the threat of the use of force from space and in space.

## ANOTHER STEP TOWARDS THE ABYSS

American military preparations in outer space are discussed by Yuri Shvetsov in his commentary in the SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA newspaper.

A short while ago, the United States made another step towards the abyss, he writes. According to a report in "The Washington Post", the American president has been presented with a report by a special interdepartmental commission headed by Caspar W. Weinberger and William Clark which contains specific recommendations on a five-year military programme for an accelerated production and deployment of weapons in space. Knowing the views and the sentiments of the president, few people doubted that the insatiable appetites of the military would remain unsatisfied. They have not been mistaken. According to information printed a short while ago by "The Washington Post", President Reagan signed on January 6 Directive No. 110, from which it follows that over the next five years up to twenty-seven thousand million dollars will be allocated for a programme of preparations for "star wars". By the year 2000, the Pentagon intends to spend up to one hundred thousand million dollars for these purposes.

## GOODWILL

The work of the conference of ministers of foreign affairs of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, which has taken place in Vientiane, is commented upon by PRAVDA's observer Ye. Fadeyev. The writer said that the conference reflected the desire of these three countries of Indochina to create all the necessary conditions for their peaceful development and progress. They have again outlined a broad basis for discussion with the ASEAN members on the settlement of controversial issues. As it is noted in the communiqué released at the end of the Vientiane meeting, this settlement could be either comprehensive or partial, and the corresponding dialogue during its course could be conducted according to any formula — on a bilateral or on multilateral basis.

Nonetheless goodwill to peace, dialogue and good-neighbourliness, the countries of Indochina have expressed hope that the state of security and stability in the People's Republic of Kampuchea will permit the withdrawal of another group of Vietnamese volunteer troops from that country this year.

## MOUNTING THREAT

An article under this title by V. Pustov, carried by the KHASNAYA ZVEZDA newspaper, exposes the allegation that the British and French nuclear forces are meant only for national defence goals. Targeted at the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the British and French nuclear means are quite formidable, Pustov points out. Comprising over a quarter of the NATO nuclear potential in Europe, they consist at present of more than 200 carriers, including 162 missiles with 420-430 nuclear charges.

According to Western experts, by 1990 Britain and France will have up to 1,200 nuclear warheads, while, "The Washington Post" maintains that, by the same year, the French and British nuclear forces will be modernized to a point where their systems will be capable of hitting up to 2,000 enemy targets. That the enemy is the Soviet Union and its allies is an open secret both in London and Paris, and, of course, in Washington.

The Soviet Union, guided by its security interests, the author emphasizes, as well as by those of its allies and friends, quite naturally demands that the British and French nuclear forces be counted towards NATO's total nuclear potential in Europe.

## VIEWPOINT

Edgar CHEPOROV

COMMITMENTS OUGHT  
TO BE HONOURED

Increasingly, the USA is dodging strict compliance with the concrete legal and political obligations it has undertaken in the arms limitation area, and occasionally shows no scruples in openly breaching them. These facts are part of a memorandum submitted by the USSR Embassy in Washington to the US Department of State. Moscow considers that such an attitude to generally recognized norms of international law and fundamental Soviet-American accords is directly related to America's "comprehensive strategic programme" for the 80s and the US desire for a military edge over the Soviet Union.

The memo lists numerous violations of pledges by Washington. For instance, having signed the SALT-2 Treaty, the USA then refused to ratify it thus failing to fulfil provisions relative to land- and sea-based long-range cruise missiles. By slanting deployment in Western Europe of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles, which are clearly meant to supplement its

offensive strategic arsenal, the USA thus opted for the erosion of the SALT-2 Treaty.

The USSR also has reason to question proper US compliance with several provisions of the 1972 interim agreement, more specifically pertaining to the use of shelters for IBM launchers. This is apparently being done to camouflage the conversion of Minuteman-2 launchers into Minuteman-3 launchers with individually targeted splitting warheads. It had to be so, America's direct and defiant non-compliance with provisions of the interim verification agreement simultaneously signifies non-compliance with a crucial pledge contained in the SALT-2 Treaty.

There is also serious concern over US actions with regard to the permanent treaty on limiting ABM systems. The USA is setting up large radar stations on its territory. These have been upgraded to meet ABM radar requirements in the USA proper. Washington has formally announced plans for a large-scale

ABM system, which, if deployed, would overstep the bounds laid down by the treaty. The ramifications of this are self-evident: a breach of the internationalism between ceilings on defensive and offensive strategic means would have a most adverse impact on prospects for limiting and reducing strategic offensive weapons.

Moscow emphasizes the fact that the American side has still failed to ratify the 1974 and 1975 agreements on underground nuclear tests and nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes. Why? The USSR has evidence to prove that the Americans have repeatedly breached the limits set on the size of nuclear charges being tested. Such violations are obviously not accidental nor just a blunder — they explain America's reluctance to negotiate an agreement on complete and general banning of nuclear weapons tests, as well as the US rejection of the USSR proposal for a moratorium on nuclear weapons tests.

These are just a few concrete violations by Washington of its international obligations, violations reflecting the militarist line of American policy and its contradictions with the spirit of the Helsinki accords. By signing the Final Act, Washington pledged itself to join the drive to lessen military confrontation and promote disarmament. But what has actually happened? America has done its best to erode the process of strengthening security in Europe and is working hard to turn Europe into a battlefield for "united" nuclear war. The deployment of new Pershing and cruise missiles has been conceived as a critical step down that road.

The Soviet Union is steering a totally different foreign policy, which aims to preserve and consolidate détente and curb the arms race. No one has any reasons to charge the USSR with violating its obligations in the nuclear area or any other, which is why Moscow has the right to demand that the USA show an equally serious and responsible attitude to mutual accords. The US position on its pledges is increasingly in the balance. The Soviet memorandum points out, it is being raised by the Soviet Union not for the sake of polemics, since the matter in question relates to things of primary importance, chiefly the question of trust. If the American side is interested in carrying out effective arms control which it professes to be its goal, it ought to draw the appropriate practical conclusions.



place of a sparking plug unscrewed from the engine, or by an ordinary pump. In the former instance the whole process takes but a few seconds, in the latter — a minute or two. Both methods call for minimum physical effort.

## POCKET JACK

A jack is a must for a car owner but most of the models in use are overheavy, bulky and inconvenient. Besides, in lifting the car metallic levers spoil the paintwork. A new design of jack without any of the above drawbacks has been invented by experts from the Hungarian Gasoline enterprises. Though it folds up and fits in the pocket, it can lift weights of nearly one tonne. In order to lift the body of a car the jack's shell made of light and durable plastic has to be inflated. This can be done by a special device mounted in the

ring which was observed in the asteroid belt. Apparently the cause of its origin was the clash of two asteroids. As a result the smaller one disintegrated into dust.

## HANDWRITTEN TELETYPE

What steps must be taken for a teletype report to reach the addressee first? It must be written, then typed, punched on a card and then transmitted. If the text could be transmitted immediately, this would save a lot of time. This has become possible thanks to an electronic device developed in Britain. It "discards" letters and figures written by an ordinary pen or

pencil. True, the handwriting must be accurate so that the machine can understand everything correctly. Checking can be done from a display on which the report appears before being transmitted.

ONCE MORE  
ON DINOSAURS

Paleontologists have found a fossilized dinosaur embryo in an egg shell, in western Montana, USA. This is the second such find. Scientists believe research has helped them affirm with some measure of certainty that unlike modern reptiles dinosaurs were warm-blooded animals.

1. 10. 1984



### Round the Soviet Union

● MACHINE TOOLS FOR GIVING AN EXQUISITE DECORATIVE FINISH TO FURNITURE HAVE BEEN DESIGNED BY EXPERTS AT THE LYOV FORESTRY INSTITUTE (THE UKRAINE). The machines have already successfully shown their pace at the Ivano-Frankovsk furniture factory, where they apply intricate patterns and various geometrical figures to blank surfaces. Each of the machines replaces seven skilled decorators.

● AN EXHIBITION, "V.I. LENIN. PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN IN 1874-1912", HAS OPENED AT THE HISTORICAL STATE GORKI LEMINSKIYE RESERVE, IN THE MOSCOW REGION. The great leader's features, plus fragments of his life and activity are revived in rare photographs. Among the exhibits are photographs showing Vladimir Ilyich at conferences, meetings, and as well as surrounded by his relations and while relaxing.

● THE CONSTRUCTION OF SEVERAL MAN-MADE RESERVOIRS HAS STARTED IN THE BASIN OF THE SVENTON RIVER IN LITHUANIA (A SOVIET BALTIC REPUBLIC). IT WILL ENSURE A TWO-WAY REGULATION OF THE WATER SYSTEM ON THE FARMS OF EAST LITHUANIA. Work is under way on a long-term plan for the cultivation of marshy lands. By the end of the current five-year plan period (1981-1985) specialists in land reclamation will have turned over to collective and state farms about 150,000 hectares of vegetable plantations, meadows and pastures with irrigation systems.

● THE ORCHARDS OF CITRUS FRUITS IN AZERBAIJAN (A TRANSCAUCASIAN REPUBLIC) ARE EXTENDING TO THE FOOTHILLS. THE SYSTEM OF HYDROTECHNICAL FACILITIES PUT INTO OPERATION HELPED INVOLVE 2,000 HECTARES OF LAND INTO CROP ROTATION. HIGH-YIELDING TANGERINE AND LEMON VARIETIES ARE NOW BEING PLANTED ON A THIRD OF THIS AREA. This year citrus-fruit growers in the republic are expecting to take in a harvest exceeding that of last year by 25 per cent.

### FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

#### BIOSPHERE RESERVES

Few people today need convincing that preserving the biosphere is one of the conditions required for the wellbeing of humanity both in the present time and in the future, writes Academician Vladimir Sokolov in PRAVDA.

In 1971, UNESCO started to implement an intergovernmental "Man and Biosphere" Programme. One of the projects included in the Programme was named "The Preservation of Natural Zones and Their Genetic Material". In delineating directions for work to be done by the project, particular attention was paid to setting up specially protected territories to monitor global changes in the biosphere, particularly those caused by the human factor. Since such changes can only be recorded by comparison with a certain initial condition, it was found necessary to study such unspoiled, background areas. They were termed biosphere reserves.

The main tasks of the biosphere reserves include the preservation of fauna and flora and the diversity of ecological systems, the study of the rules governing their life and functions, the monitoring of changes in the biosphere, and environmental protection education. At the time the world-wide project was started in 1971, the USSR already had about one hundred reserves. In most of which research had been in progress sometimes for decades.

There are now 226 biosphere reserves in the world in 52 countries. Seven reserves in this country have qualified for a special UNESCO certificate awarding biosphere reserve status. Five, followed by another 15 biosphere reserves, are planned in the future.

## LASER BEAM AND EYE SURGERY



These photos were taken at the Interregional Laser Centre for Curing Eye-Disease at the D. Ulyanov State Medical Institute in Kuibyshev, which caters for the population of seven regions of the Volga Area and the Urals. The modern Soviet and foreign laser equipment, with which the Centre is fitted out enables eye specialists to perform miracles in the treatment of eye disease.

For five centuries the profession of a surgeon has been closely associated with a scalpel. Today this instrument has been replaced, in some cases, by the laser beam. With its help Soviet doctors cure glaucoma, one of the most grave diseases which results in incurable blindness, some varieties of cataract and exfoliation of the retina. Laser beam treatment is painless to the patient and the effect

of its action may be compared to a microscopic puncture which takes place in a fraction of a second. Usually, in glaucoma operations the holes in the eye, through which the eye liquid can easily leak out, are made by a special metallic needle. This is a very complicated operation and not always safe.

The cure for glaucoma by means of a laser, worked out by Soviet scientists, has been patented in many countries. The possibility of using a laser beam to "weld" the exfoliated retina to the cornea has also made surgical history. Some 30 years ago this disease was practically incurable. Now the greater part of such patients can count on recovery.

The Soviet Union has accumulated a wealth of experience in replacing the natural crystalline lens, after removal of a cataract, by an artificial one.

In the photos Ye. Yeroshevskaya, Candidate of Medical Sciences, staff member at the Centre, prepares for an operation (above). ● That's how artificial crystalline lenses look like.

## All-purpose motor ship

The motor ship "Astrakhan" which was added to the Baltic Shipping Company combines the functions of many different vessels. Its first port of call was made in Leningrad.

This is one of the leading ships in a series being built by the shipyard of the GDR on Soviet orders. The ship can simultaneously fulfil the functions of a container carrier and a bulk carrier. Its powerful cranes lift

heavy-weight cargoes to the wharves not equipped for this job.

The ship can also operate as a roller; more than 200 cars can pass on their own from the pier to the hold along a special roller-part. The use of this multipurpose dry-cargo ship is especially advisable on distant routes. The country's lines will receive several more such vessels.

High-speed specialized ships with a GDR trademark are successfully cruising the sea routes of the Baltic Shipping Company. On the other hand, one and package carriers for the GDR have been built at the shipyards of Leningrad. The same purpose is served by the joint programmes of the GDR and Soviet scientists who are engaged in investigations in relating the effectiveness of sea transport and intensifying the work of the fishing fleet.

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### NEW TRUCKS FOR AGRICULTURE

New makes of trucks for agriculture are already being produced by the motor works in the city of Kulais in Georgia and in the town of Mias in the Urals, writes in IZVESTIA A. Titkov, head of the department of design and experimental works at the USSR Ministry of the Automobile Industry.

All trucks to be made in the future will have diesel engines. They are 25-30 per cent more economical than the petrol ones.

Another important advantage is the wide use of trailers attached to the vehicles. In the countryside, this almost doubles productivity, with fuel consumption being almost halved, and transportation costs down.

In the countryside, trucks operate in arduous conditions. Taking these conditions into account, the trucks for use here must be able to cope with a variety of almost impossible terrain, and, at the same time, their wheels should be less destructive to the soil. This is achieved with the installation of large, broad tires which have the pressure they exert on the soil in proportion with the type of other trucks. The second important factor is that an agricultural truck must have a wide range of speeds — between two to three kilometres per hour in the field to 70-75 km/h on the road. On the one hand, this allows the truck to operate jointly with all sorts of harvesters and on the other, to deliver the produce, harvested to the threshing grounds or warehouse in a very short time.

Such cross-country vehicles are already being produced by Soviet motor manufacturers. The first of these trucks will take part in this spring's sowing. All in all, the automobile industry produces 70 makes of new

trucks, with another 25 to be launched into production before the end of the present five-year plan period in 1985.

### FOLK MUSIC AND YOUNG COMPOSERS

Young composers today are very skilled and their musical interests have noticeably broadened out, writes composer Andrei Bakpal, People's Artist of the USSR, in the SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA newspaper. The "folk way", which emerged some 20 years ago, has not subsided and still leads the creative impulses of young composers, and quite appropriately so. In representing the wealth of folk music the artist alumbles upon those roots essentially vital for the arts.

There are two schools of thought on the use of folk tunes. Some believe that any changing of folk tunes is pieces is totally unacceptable, arguing that folk tunes have taken many centuries to strip themselves of their unnecessary word and every false note. — as just one example — can one tamper with a perfect work? Others claim that in exploring the roots of folk, the artist must, in his language, though expressing it in his own words, the process he may well do without quotation. The more the composer plumbs the depths of the folk, the more distinct his individual style, Bakpal points out. The thing that brings works by many young composers together is their folk orientation but with folk music, the choice of genre, the way they use folk music, are not least; their individual style, while they may be worlds apart, is the best proof that folk music is a genuine know no bounds, the newspaper points out.

### The energy of the Kama canal

The Nizhnekamsky hydropower station has entered the final stage of its construction. The assembling of the generating unit, the second, started.

Since their commissioning, fourteen units have generated 4,500 million kilowatt-hours of electrical energy. The scheme has also become a transport flyover in the Kama River. Across the passes a composite bridge, which a road and railway pass.

The construction zone has shifted to the flooding of dozens of villages here in moved and a water-dye as total length of over 10 km being built in the low-lying on its banks.

### WHERE TROUT SPEND THE WINTER

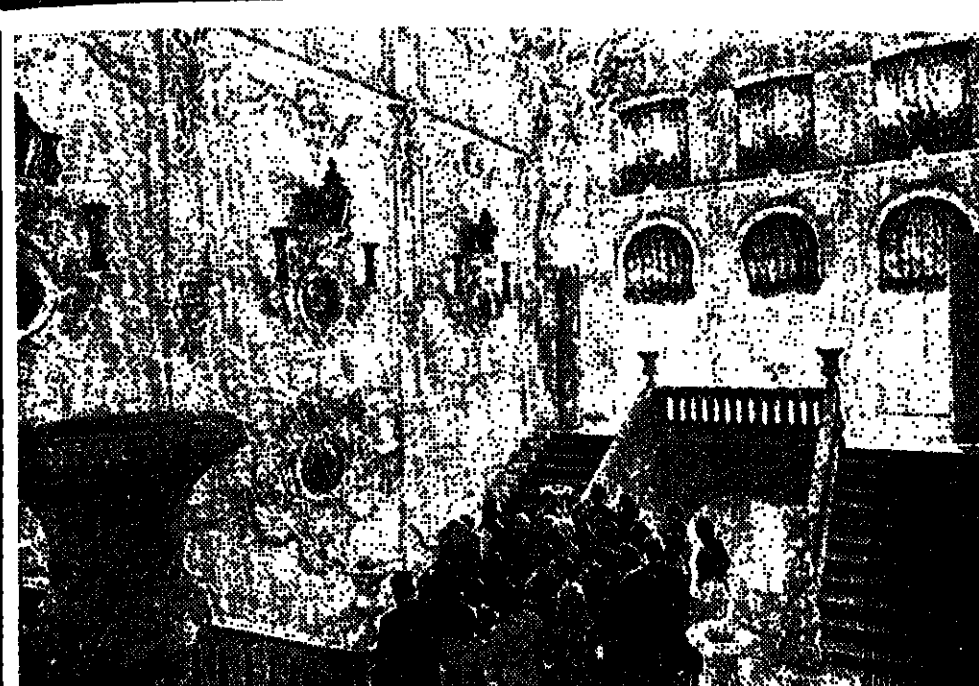
Fish-breeders in Leningrad have spent the first fishing season in ponds where they successfully organized the production of salmon. 80 per cent of fry have been raised to be released into the Neva, the Narva, Lake Ladoga and the Gulf of Finland and the Sea.

Fish-breeders of the K. collective farm have, at the beginning of the winter, supplied Leningrad with 1,000 metric tonnes of fish. The farm was the first in the region to start the technique on marine fish.

The conveyor starts in a fish nursery built along the banks of the Rudna River. It flows along a deep valley. Depression has become a factor for the all-year-round production of trout and valuable fish species. Many springs sprouting from the stone cliffs surrounding the pond create a natural habitat for the fish.

The streams were dammed along a man-made bed and basins where fish fry are grown under the observation of ichthyologists. Even in frost the temperature of the water does not drop below 5 degrees, and it is a lot warmer in summer. Other conditions in the region are also mastered this fishing season.

### Places to visit



## The Catherine Palace at Pushkin

The town of Pushkin, near Leningrad, formerly known as Tsarskoye Selo, was founded in the 18th century and for two hundred years was one of the imperial residences. Alexander Pushkin, the poet, wrote some of his works in the town which has links with many other writers, poets and people having a connection with Russian and Soviet culture.

The following are just some of the sights to be seen at Pushkin: the Catherine Palace, built in 1765; the National Pushkin Museum; the Lyceum, a memorial museum (the poet was at school here from 1811 to 1817); and Kitzayeva's Dacha where Pushkin and his wife spent the summer of 1831.

The Catherine Palace, in Russian baroque style, is impressive. Its 500-metre long facade is decorated with columns, statues of Atlantes, coats of arms and balconies of lace-like wrought iron.

The Throne Room (also called the Grand Gallery) occupies a third of the palace. Reflected in the 316 mirrors in wooden gilt frames which line the walls, are the designs on the parquet floor made out of precious woods, and the huge ceiling painting by Giuseppe Valeriani, a Venetian artist.

After the October Revolution of 1917, the palace which for two hundred years had delighted the eye of many a visitor, was turned into a museum. It was to suffer severe damage however, at the hands of the Nazis.

It took many years of painstaking work to restore the palace's architectural monument. And the tourists who enter the glittering Throne Room today, and admire the paintings and

sculpture it contains, will find it hard to believe that the fascist invaders left it without a ceiling.

These photographs taken by N. Bobrov at the Catherine Palace show: ● The main staircase. ● The ornamental gilt carvings on the doors into the Picture Gallery. ● A clock, one of the exhibits in the halls of the palace.



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## ANCIENT OASIS REVIVED

After 700 years water once more flows to the lands of the ancient oasis in the Kyzylkum Desert in Uzbekistan. Photographs from outer space helped specialists in land reclamation from the Central Asian republic to discover vast areas of fertile lands under the drifting sands. The ancient oasis with its clearly outlined boundaries, ramified irrigation system, irrigated 700 years ago because of Amudarya that irrigated the land, changed its direction.

Soviet specialists in land reclamation laid a canal to the desert spot. It carries 60 cu m of water per second, more than the whole original irrigation work of the ancient settlers. The man-made river became the basis for a modern engineering plan with the help of which islands of hectares of forest are revived.

Information obtained from outer space has become a reliable helping hand for land reclamation specialists, waving a

planned offensive on the great Central Asian desert. The Varkhsh, Mekhankul and Rameesh oases, covering an area of over 85,000 hectares, were given new life. The photographs helped in

mapping out the direction of irrigation canals, the sites of drainage stations, and the rational distribution of agricultural crops, taking into consideration subsoil waters.

### OF INTEREST

## PAGANINI CLEARED OF CHARGES

B. Devikov and B. Ishchenko, criminologists from the city of Sverdlovsk, in the Urals, carried out an unusual investigation which helped them refute the charges brought up by Ludwig Spohr, 19th-century German violinist, the French writer Stendhal, and many other personalities from the past against Niccolò Paganini.

According to assertions by Spohr and Stendhal the great violinist served a four-year prison term for a villainous murder. A careful study of available documents, by the Soviet criminologists, helped them prove that these assertions were absolutely groundless. During a three-year investigation on the "Paganini" case they studied hundreds of Soviet and foreign sources of information and were able to trace the violinist's life almost month by month. Gradually their search narrowed down to the period between 1801 and 1804. It was this period, about which there are no documentary materials, that is

mentioned by Spohr and Stendhal in their version concerning Paganini's "past conviction". Finally the criminologists found a piece of evidence of exceeding great importance. It belonged to a person from Paganini's immediate environment, a certain Francisca Fella who wrote: "Niccolò Paganini in love with a high born lady and as she returned his feelings the two of them retired to her villa in Tuscany. The lady could play the guitar and transmitted her love of this instrument to Niccolò. He devoted fully almost three years of his life to guitar playing and learning."

No less convincing proof of Paganini's innocence are his works written during this period. B. Devikov says: "There is no hint of any depression or the gloominess of a prisoner in them, but only two radiant images expressed in violin and guitar playing with great emotion and joyful brightness. Is this not the most convincing evidence in favour of the musician, evidence received directly from his heart and hands?"

### VIEWPOINT

## Capital investments in 1984: new emphases

Leonid KORENEV, economic commentator

As in previous years the USSR has increased its 1984 investment programme. Capital investments in the national economy as a whole amount to 140,000 million rubles, almost 4 per cent more than in 1983.

The growth of capital investments is accompanied by very serious qualitative changes dealing with the structural proportions. In short, it means less new foundations laid and more new industrial projects built. This is not a paradox, but the solution of some problems which began to take shape in the 70s.

The thing is that the USSR quite deservedly long ago gained the reputation of being the world's biggest construction site and, at the same time, it began experiencing the negative consequences of a steady growth in its building programme. It produced more and more but also went on building on a large scale until at last the amount of incomplete building work actually became equivalent to the annual capital investments. Thus, new building foundations began to "devour" the increment gained. Naturally, the time of construction dragged out, and hence the value of each invested ruble was reduced.

Theoretically speaking, new building work could have been simply "frozen" and the old one completed. But this measure was not very realistic, first of all for social reasons. It can be stated that the Soviet Union will not, under any circumstances, reduce its housing programme (on the average, 10 million people improve their living conditions annually throughout the country). The same goes for the construction of new schools, hospitals, and the expansion of the network of waterworks and holiday homes. I.e., social spheres which do not provide the state with any profit (for the population they are fully or partly free).

The Soviet Union is also not going to stop such expensive but promising projects as the further economic development of vast areas in the country's North and the East, above all in Siberia.

Therefore, far from reducing but continuing to step up the total amount of capital investments, the USSR made changes "inside" the programme of general industrial construction first and foremost. This is how the new policy, aimed at the accelerated reconstruction and technical equipment of the operating enterprises instead of starting new ones, was adopted. This produces a higher economic effect and the compensation of spent financial resources. Takes place more quickly. It was also decided to concentrate efforts on projects to be commissioned in order to get a quick return on the spent money.

In the final analysis, in all these cases we actually do not have any reduction of construction programmes, but the gaining of time for the future. At first it became possible to improve the growth of incomplete construction work and in 1985 to reduce it considerably. And this made it feasible to set in the 1984 programme the aim of introducing, into areas which would considerably outstrip the general growth of capital investments.



